



STRUCTURAL ASPECT OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY

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Abstract

This article describes the main stages of innovative activity, its life cycles and parties involved in innovative processes

Keywords: Life cycle, organizational and economic mechanism, innovative economy, innovative index.

Introduction

The priorities of the reforms being implemented in our country today are aimed at accelerating the implementation of innovative projects in various sectors of the national economy, including the production of innovative products by industrial enterprises, achieving high economic growth through the widespread use of managerial innovations. In practice, as well as further improvement of Uzbekistan's performance in world rankings. In particular, the Government of our country has set a long-term strategic goal - to enter the top 50 countries of the Global Innovation Index by 2030 [1].

In recent years, priority has been given to the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in order to put the economy on the path of innovative development. In particular, the views of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in his message to the Oliy Majlis that "... we strive to turn Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can achieve this only through rapid reforms, knowledge and innovation"[2] among other things, this means that the study of the methodological foundations for improving the organizational and economic mechanism of innovative management industrial enterprises are relevant and have scientific and practical significance.

In the context of the development of the modern economy, one of the most pressing issues is globalization with a continuous increase in its innovative component.

The need for innovation is due to ensuring a competitive advantage in the global market with regular technology changes. Many experts consider material production to be the basic component of an innovative economy, but today the level of development of knowledge and skills has largely exceeded the level of development of material goods.

Every year, the country's leadership focuses more and more on promoting innovation policy. Knowledge, ideas, developments, patents make it possible to form competitive markets for innovative technologies, and investors can reduce the risks of diversifying their funds invested in turnover. At this stage of market development, the innovation component has not become a priority for most business entities, which entails an increased degree of innovation risks.

1. The essence of innovation lies in the combination of process and result, expressed as a new transformed system characterized by cyclicity and variability during the life cycle. This process is



due to the interconnection of processes and stages of innovation creation - from research to the full use of the potential of the product on the market.

2. The life cycle of innovations consists in their creation and further implementation on the market. It is based on fundamental and applied research, followed by the creation of experimental facilities and experimental batches.

The main stages and characteristics of the innovation life cycle are as follows:[3]

1. The origin. An idea is being created in order to carry out the necessary amount of research and development work. This is due to the need to improve technologies, work out the rules of the production process and launch an experimental batch.

3. However, at this stage there is a problem of high production costs and underutilization of production facilities.

2. Growth. It is realized in the form of a product entering the market, there is an increase in production and industrial development of innovations. As a negative factor, it is worth highlighting the slow increase in output.

3. Maturity. At this stage, there is an increase in sales volumes, and the stage of serial or mass production begins. The features include an increase in the load of production facilities, the organization of the technological process and production.

Saturation of the market. The embodiment of this stage manifests itself in the form of achieving the maximum level of sales volumes and, as a result, the maximum volume of production. The peculiarity of this stage is the steady pace of the largest production volumes and the maximum possible load of production facilities.

Decline. At this stage, the product leaves the market, production is curtailed. As a result, there is a drop in capacity utilization and a sharp decrease in the inventory until it is exhausted.

As a result of the implementation of innovative projects, there is an urgent need to involve a large number of participants in the innovation process, which is explained by the specifics of its financial component and the diversity of their relationships. Six groups can be distinguished from the participants, depending on the tasks they perform related to creation and distribution.

The state is an obligatory participant in the innovation process, an active participant in investment activities, but does not participate in the creation and dissemination of innovations. The role of the state in the innovation process is reflected in the development of the country's scientific and technological complex. Another function of the state in the innovation process is to support the development of innovative infrastructure and small innovative entrepreneurship; acting as a shareholder, it leases land plots and premises for conducting the innovation process[4].

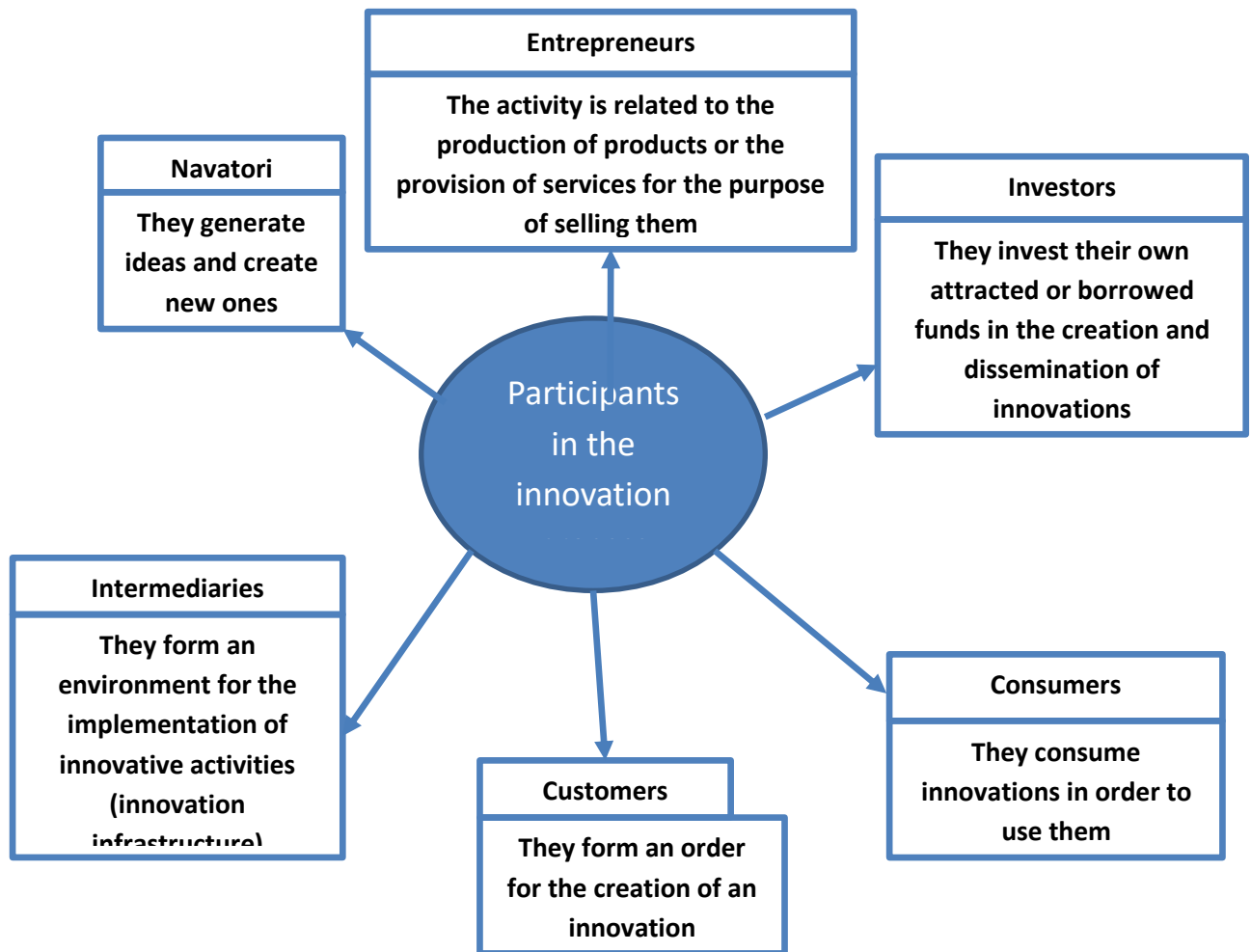


Fig. 1. Participants in the innovation process

Non-profit foundations, investment banks and companies and other specialized investment institutions act as institutional investors. By investing their money in shares of innovative enterprises, the population acts as an integral component of innovation activity, although this trend has not been adequately developed in the Russian market. The population also promotes the spread of innovations by purchasing innovative products on the market[5].

In the process of creating innovations, intermediaries provide services to innovators and entrepreneurs, providing them with various services in the field of organizational activities, logistical support, legal, advisory and other services [6].

Almost the entire population of the country can act as a consumer. This group is formed at the expense of enterprises engaged in scientific research and development, production and distribution of innovative products.

In the process of innovation, all its participants engage in direct interaction within their own group and with members of other groups. As a result of this interaction, innovative flows are created.

In conclusion, the description of the main stages of innovation activity, its life cycles and its implementation based on a detailed theoretical analysis of the parties involved in the innovation process will lead to an increase in the level of innovation activity of industrial enterprises in our country, and expand the possibilities of introducing innovations into practice.

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